

U.S. Agency for International Development talking about restoring the services there. This book, Mr. Speaker, which is available to the public, I do have a web page: www.usaid.gov, that is the U.S. Agency for International Development, it talks about reopening the schools there, building the democracy, vaccinating children, helping small businesses and newspapers to reopen. Lots of work is being done.

Iraq is an independent country at this point. It is on its own. We need to support them. We do not need to pull the rug out from under them. We need to help them complete their journey to democracy, and it is not time for Congress to pull the rug out from under them in the name of November politics.

MEMORANDUM

To: Members.

From: Tim Murphy (PA-18).

Date: July 21, 2004.

Subject: Timeline of major terrorist activities.

As we head home for the August recess and face questions from our constituents regarding the War on Terror, I thought you might find helpful this timeline of actual and attempted terrorist attacks.

November 1979—Tehran, Iran: American Embassy attacked and seized, hostages taken—released 1981.

April 1983—Beirut: 63 people killed from truck filled with explosives driven into U.S. Embassy.

October 1983—Beirut: 241 U.S. servicemen killed from truck filled with explosives driven through main gate at U.S. Marine Corps headquarters.

September 1984—Beirut: Truck filled with explosives crashes through gate into U.S. Embassy compound in Beirut, no deaths.

August 1985—Rhein-Main, Germany: 22 killed from car filled with explosives driven into main gate at U.S. Air Force Base.

October 1985: *Achille Lauro* cruise ship hijacked, one American killed.

November 1985: Hijackers on Egyptian plane kill U.S. passengers.

December 1985—Rome and Vienna: 20 killed from suicide bombers at U.S. and Israeli international airports.

April 1988: 259 killed in bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

December 1992—Aden, Yemen: Two killed from bomb at Gold Mohur Hotel immediately after one hundred U.S. servicemen departed on their way to duty in Somalia.

February 1993—World Trade Center, New York City: Six deaths and more than 1,000 injuries from bombing.

October 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia: 18 U.S. servicemen killed, Bin Laden claims he supplied weapons and fighters to Somalis involved in the battle.

1994—New York City: Investigators thwarted attempt to blow up Holland and Lincoln tunnels and other New York City landmarks.

Late 1994 early 1995—Manila, Philippines: Investigators discovered plots to assassinate the Pope and President Clinton during visits to the Philippines.

1995: Investigators discovered plans to explode a dozen commercial jets over the Pacific.

June 1995—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

November 1995—Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Five Americans killed by car bomb at a U.S.-run training facility for the Saudi National Guard.

June 1996—Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: 19 U.S. airmen killed by truck bomb at the Khobar

Towers apartment compound where hundreds of U.S. Air Force personnel were stationed.

August 1998—Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania & Nairobi, Kenya: 224 killed, including 12 Americans, and more than 5,000 wounded by truck bombs at U.S. embassies in both cities.

December 1999—Port Angeles, Washington: U.S. Customs agents stopped Ahmed Ressam from crossing out of Canada into the U.S. with a truck full of explosives headed to Los Angeles airport.

December 1999—Amman, Jordan: Intelligence officials reveal plot to kill U.S. and Israeli citizens by bombing a fully booked hotel and prominent Christian sites over millennium celebrations.

October 2000—Aden, Yemen: 17 sailors killed and 30 wounded when terrorists on boat rigged with explosives attack the U.S.S. *Cole*.

September 2001—New York City; Washington, DC; Shanksville, Pennsylvania: Thousands killed from four hijacked passenger airliners crashed into New York City's two tallest buildings, the Pentagon and a field in rural Pennsylvania.

September 2001—Paris and Brussels: Intelligence officials uncover evidence of plots to bomb the U.S. embassy in Paris, and possibly also NATO headquarters in Brussels.

October 2001—Sarajevo, Bosnia: NATO officials break up an al-Qaeda cell planning to attack the U.S. embassy and Eagle Base airfield, home base to 3,000 U.S. peacekeepers.

December 2001: Richard Reid attempts to blow up a commercial flight from United Kingdom en route to United States using bombs hidden in his shoes.

March 2004—Madrid, Spain: 198 killed and more than 1,400 wounded from 10 coordinated bomb detonations on Madrid subway during commuter rush hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

SOCIAL SECURITY COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment Protection Act of 2004. As my colleagues know, I am a new Member of Congress. This legislation, which will protect the retirement incomes of millions of Americans, marks the first bill that I have introduced.

□ 2245

To me, this bill represents the partial fulfillment of a pledge I made to thousands of seniors in South Dakota that

if they sent me to Washington, I would fight for them, stand by them and make their voice heard. This bill meets that goal by helping to ensure retirement security for every senior who depends upon his or her monthly social security check to make ends meet.

I am joined today in introducing this bill by our Democratic leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), and by two senior members of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health; and the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security.

In addition, I deeply appreciate the support of the many additional Members who are joining us in sponsoring this legislation today. Our bill will protect senior citizens from seeing the modest annual increase they receive in their social security benefits absorbed by the rising cost of health care. For retirees who depend on social security benefits to live, the only defense against increasing prices for food, clothing, and energy is the annual cost-of-living adjustment. However, rising Medicare premiums are threatening to severely diminish the purchasing power of this yearly increase in benefits.

In fact, this fall retirees are projected to face the largest premium increase in the history of the program. This means that next year a widow with a \$600 monthly social security check will use 59 percent of her COLA just to pay the increase in her Medicare premium.

Every dollar that goes toward rising Medicare premiums is one less she can use to pay for groceries or her utility bill. We are not wealthy in South Dakota. Retirees in my State clip coupons. They put off buying the things they need. They live modestly, because that is what they have to do to get by. So it is no exaggeration to say that retirees in South Dakota need every penny of their COLA, not just so they can maintain a basic standard of living, but so they can maintain their dignity.

This legislation protects retirees by ensuring that no more than 25 percent of their COLA can be absorbed by the increase in Medicare premiums. Next year, it will protect more than 27 million retirees who otherwise would see their scarce dollars taken from food, clothing and other essential purchases.

I hope that Congress will take up and pass this legislation quickly, because the need for it is real and immediate. This fall, just as Medicare premiums go up, temperatures in South Dakota will be going down. Seniors will sit at their kitchen tables reading through their bills, and they may wonder yet again how they are going to make it through the month. We owe them to do better, and I hope that we will.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HENSARLING). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

THE LIBERTY LIST ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, when he presented the 2003 State Department human rights report, Secretary of State Colin Powell declared, "We join in solidarity with courageous men and women all over the world who strive to advance human rights and democratic values within their own countries and throughout the international community."

Today, joined by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), I am introducing legislation that will build upon the foundation of the State Department's annual human rights report and the annual report on religious freedom. The Liberty List Act will reinforce the special significance of the central pillars of American foreign policy: freedom, democracy, and human rights.

The Liberty List will be an independent annual report issued by the State Department. It will highlight the work of individuals and organizations, including the media, that promote the development of liberty, democracy, and respect for human rights.

In addition to honoring these individuals and organizations for their important contributions to society, the Liberty List will draw attention to the conditions against which these honorees struggle and will offer some protection for honorees by identifying them to the national community.

A few individuals and groups, such as Aung San Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy, are known around the world for their struggle. Yet for every individual who is known to the international community, there are many other heroes who deserve recognition and support as they risk their lives for the improvement of others.

How many of us in this body have heard of Shirin Ebadi before she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003 for her work on behalf of Iran's women and children? There are Aung San Suu Kyis and Shirin Ebedis working in

countless places around the world. Their struggle is our struggle; and they deserve our attention, our admiration, and support.

The Liberty List is fundamentally different from the existing State Department report on international religious freedom and the annual country reports on human rights practices. Current reports focus on the human rights records of national governments. They deal with the imposition of State power. The Liberty List in contrast will spotlight individuals and organizations who are working against that power to build freedom, democracy, and respect for human rights.

For example, a group of courageous women called Women of Zimbabwe Arise have been struggling against the cruelty of the dictatorship of Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe. Despite facing arrest, rape and force, these brave women have continued a peaceful struggle for a better life for all Zimbabweans.

In Uzbekistan, Ruslan Sharipov, an independent human rights activist and journalist, was sentenced to 5½ years in prison last summer. Sharipov has been a fearless critic of police corruption and human rights abuses in Uzbekistan, a nation whose human rights record has been so dismal, the United States cut off aid earlier this month.

These leaders and others like them who struggle for freedom and democracy around the world deserve recognition for their sacrifices and their struggles. It is too easy to forget that the advancement of human rights, democracy, and religious liberty is the product of individuals and small groups of people who fight to improve the lives of their family, friends, and neighbors.

The Liberty List Act will allow the United States to honor these men and women as they strive to make the world a better, safer place for themselves, their children, and ultimately for all of us.

I urge my colleagues to join as co-sponsors of the Liberty List Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NORWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. McDERMOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

NATIVE AMERICAN HEALTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about the health care crisis that continues to affect Native Americans in this country. For far too long, Native Americans have suffered from a lack of access to quality health services, resulting in increasing amounts of Native Americans that suffer from a wide range of diseases and illnesses.

Mr. Speaker, language from a report commissioned by the Federal Government in 1928, 75 years ago, to study the health status of Native Americans is just as true today as it was then. And the language states, "The health of the Indians as compared with that of the general population is bad. The existing evidence warrants the statement that both the general death rates and the infant mortality rates are high. The prevailing living conditions among the great majority of the Indians are conducive to the development and spread of disease. With comparatively few exceptions, the diet of the Indians is bad. The housing conditions are likewise conducive to bad health. The inadequacy of appropriations has prevented the development of an adequate system of public health administration and medical relief work for the Indians."

Mr. Speaker, this excerpt is from a report commissioned by the Federal Government in 1928, over 75 years ago; but to my disbelief and to the disbelief of millions of Native Americans, not much has changed. Indeed, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights just came out with a draft report studying the current status of the Native American health care system that cites similar trends from a 1928 report. The main reason why there has been such limited success in improving the health status of Native Americans is that the Federal Government has failed miserably to live up to its trust obligation to provide quality health services to American Indians.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Government has a moral and legal obligation to provide for the health of Native Americans. This Federal obligation is the result of Native Americans ceding over 400 million acres of tribal land to